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From the report of the delegate of hygiene at Campos, I take some notices concerning the first three months of this year.

Campos is a city of the State of Rio de Janeiro, with about 40,000 inhabitants, and distant from the city of Rio de Janeiro about twelve hours, railway journey. It is the center of relatively considerable industry, of which that of sugar is the most important. The city is situated on the Parahyba, shortly above its mouth. Along its lower course the river often overflows and thereby transforms the country into marshes that become the seat of malaria. Also in Campos and its surroundings this sickness is very common. Of 314 deaths in the city, 62 were caused by malarial infection, of which 15 were *accessio pernicioso*, 7 *febris remittens typhoidea*, 6 *febris remittens biliosa*, and 6 *febris remittens palustris*.

In Campos some sporadic cases of yellow fever occurred spread by people coming from Rio de Janeiro.

In the surroundings of Campos, at Sao Gonçalo, the following happened: A man, returning from a voyage only a short time before, became ill, then 6 members of his family and 3 other persons became ill. Of these 9 persons 8 died. The physicians entertained the positive opinion that the sickness was yellow fever. From all experience yellow fever is not transportable from person to person, but if the germ finds favorable conditions to its development, then it may also produce a further infection. So it probably happened in the above-mentioned case. On the other hand, there are countries that from all experience have an immunity to yellow fever, where the conditions to its development do not exist. Such a locality is the city of Petropolis, in the neighborhood of Rio de Janeiro, the seat of the diplomatic world and the place of refuge for the better situated people of Rio. Single cases of yellow fever, spread from Rio, will be also observed, but never an epidemical extension. Vaccinations have not been executed at Campos, because the inhabitants oppose that prophylactical measure.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health from this office: May 27, barkentine *Doris*, American, for Baltimore. May 28, steamship *Bellena*, British, for New York; schooner *Roland*, German, for Port Eads. May 30, schooner *Brunhilde*, British, for New York; bark *Normandy*, American, for Portland.

Respectfully, yours,

W. HAVELBURG, M. D.,
Acting Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AUSTRALIA—*New South Wales—Brisbane*.—Month of March, 1898. Population, 105,734. Total number of deaths, 118, including enteric fever, 1, and phthisis pulmonalis, 11.

Sydney.—Month of April, 1898. Estimated population, 417,250. Total deaths, 434, including diphtheria, 12; enteric fever, 10, and measles, 3.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.—Two weeks ended June 17. Population, 1,472. Total deaths, 2. No contagious disease.

Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended June 18. Estimated population, 1,500. Total number of deaths, 1. No contagious disease.

Green Turtle Cay.—Two weeks ended June 16. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths.

BERMUDA.—Two weeks ended June 3, 1898. Estimated population, 15,013. No deaths.

BRAZIL—*Ceara*.—Month of May, 1898. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 138.

FRANCE—*Roubaix*.—Month of May, 1898. Estimated population, 125,131. Total number of deaths, 189, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 2; measles, 6, and whooping cough, 1.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended June 11 correspond to an annual rate of 16.9 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,218,378. The highest rate was recorded in New Castle on Tyne, viz, 24.1, and the lowest in Croydon, viz, 8.4.

London.—One thousand four hundred and eleven deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 74; scarlet fever, 10; diphtheria, 23; whooping cough, 51; enteric fever, 4, and diarrhea and dysentery, 22. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 16.3 a thousand. In greater London 1,840 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 15.0 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 20 from measles, 11 from diphtheria, 4 from scarlet fever, and 18 from whooping cough.

Sunderland.—Two weeks ended June 4, 1898. Estimated population, 143,849. Total number of deaths, 141, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 1, and whooping cough, 4.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended June 11 in the 23 principal town districts of Ireland was 23.9 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Carrickfergus, viz, 7.3, and the highest in Lisburn, viz, 38.3 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 168 deaths were registered, including enteric fever, 1, and whooping cough, 2.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended June 11 correspond to an annual rate of 21.3 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,568,536. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 11.6, and the highest in Dundee, viz, 24.0 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 642, including measles, 42; scarlet fever, 4; diphtheria, 1, and whooping cough, 43.

GUIANA—*Parimari*.—Month of May, 1898. Estimated population, 30,535. Total number of deaths, 71. No deaths from contagious disease.

JAMAICA.—Four weeks ended June 4, 1898. Estimated population, 694,865. Total deaths not reported. The deaths included enteric fever, 3, and whooping cough, 1.

Kingston.—Month of May, 1898. Estimated population, 34,314,

Total number of deaths, 154, including enteric fever, 2, and phthisis pulmonalis, 10.

URUGUAY—*Montevideo*.—Month of April, 1898. Estimated population, 250,869. Total number of deaths, 306, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 7, and phthisis pulmonalis, 28.

WEST INDIES—*St. Christopher*.—Two weeks ended June 14, 1898. Estimated population, 31,000. Total number of deaths not reported. No deaths from contagious diseases.